



COVID-19

Caring for Someone Sick at Home

Advice for caregivers in non-healthcare settings

Updated Jan. 19, 2022

If you are caring for someone with COVID-19 at home or in a non-healthcare setting, follow this advice to [protect yourself and others](#). Learn what to do when someone has [symptoms](#) of COVID-19 or when someone has been diagnosed with the virus. This information also should be followed when caring for people who have tested positive but are not showing symptoms.

***Note:** [Older adults and people of any age with serious underlying medical conditions](#) are at higher risk for developing more severe illness from COVID-19. People at higher risk of severe illness should call their doctor as soon as symptoms start.

Provide support

Help cover basic needs

- Help the person who is sick follow their doctor's instructions for care and medicine.
 - For *most* people, symptoms last a few days, and people usually feel better after a week.
- See if over-the-counter medicines for fever help the person feel better.
- Make sure the person who is sick drinks a lot of fluids and rests.
- Help them with grocery shopping, filling prescriptions, and getting other items they may need. Consider having the items delivered through a delivery service, if possible.
- Take care of their pet(s), and limit contact between the person who is sick and their pet(s) when possible.



Make sure the person who is sick drinks a lot of fluids and rests

Watch for warning signs

- Have their doctor's phone number on hand.
- Use [CDC's self-checker tool](#) to help you make decisions about seeking appropriate medical care.

- Call their doctor if the person keeps getting sicker. For medical emergencies, call 911 and tell the dispatcher that the person has or might have COVID-19.

When to seek emergency medical attention

Look for **emergency warning signs*** for COVID-19. If someone is showing any of these signs, **seek emergency medical care immediately**:

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion
- Inability to wake or stay awake
- Pale, gray, or blue-colored skin, lips, or nail beds, depending on skin tone

*This list is not all possible symptoms. Please call your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

Call 911 or call ahead to your local emergency facility: Notify the operator that you are seeking care for someone who has or may have COVID-19.

Protect yourself

Limit contact

COVID-19 spreads between people who are in close contact (within about 6 feet) through respiratory droplets, created when someone talks, coughs or sneezes. Staying away from others helps stop the spread of COVID-19.

The caregiver, when possible, should not be someone who is at [higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19](#).

The person who is sick should isolate

The sick person should separate themselves from others in the home. Learn [when and how to isolate](#).

- If possible, have the person who is sick use a separate bedroom and bathroom. If possible, have the person who is sick stay in their own “sick room” or area and away from others. Try to stay at least 6 feet away from the sick person.
- Shared space: If you have to share space, make sure the room has good air flow.
 - Open the window to increase air circulation.
 - Improving ventilation helps remove respiratory droplets from the air.
- Avoid having visitors. Avoid having any unnecessary visitors, especially visits by [people who are at higher risk for severe illness](#).



Keep a separate bedroom and bathroom for a person who is sick

Caregivers should quarantine

Caregivers and anyone who has been in close contact with someone who has COVID-19 should stay home, except in limited circumstances. Learn [when and how to quarantine](#).

When it's safe for a person who has been sick to be around others

Deciding when it is safe to be around others is different for different situations. Find out when someone who is sick can [safely end home isolation](#).

Eat in separate rooms or areas

- **Stay separated:** The person who is sick should eat (or be fed) in their room, if possible.
- **Wash dishes and utensils using gloves and hot water:** Handle any dishes, cups/glasses, or silverware used by the person who is sick with gloves. Wash them with soap and hot water or in a dishwasher.
- [Clean hands](#) after taking off gloves or handling used items.

Avoid sharing personal items

- **Do not share:** Do not share dishes, cups/glasses, silverware, towels, bedding, or electronics (like a cell phone) with the person who is sick.

When to wear a mask or gloves

- Everyone ages 2 years and older should properly wear a [well-fitting mask](#) indoors in public in areas of [substantial or high community transmission](#), regardless of vaccination status.
 - You might choose to wear a mask regardless of the level of community transmission, if you or someone in your household is [at increased risk for severe disease](#) or has a [weakened immune system](#), or if someone in your household is not up to date on their COVID-19 vaccines or not eligible to receive COVID-19 vaccines.
- People who have a condition or are taking medications that weaken their immune system may not be fully protected even if they are up to date with the COVID-19 vaccines. They should continue to take all [precautions recommended for unvaccinated people, including wearing a well-fitted mask](#), until advised otherwise by their healthcare provider.

The person who is sick

- The person who is sick should wear a [mask](#) when they are around other people at home and out (including before they enter a doctor's office).
- The mask helps prevent a person who is sick from spreading the virus to others. It keeps respiratory droplets contained and from reaching other people.
- Masks should not be placed on young children under age 2, anyone who has trouble breathing, or is not able to remove the covering without help.

Caregiver

- Put on a mask and ask the sick person to put on a mask before entering the room.
- Wear gloves when you touch or have contact with the sick person's blood, stool, or body fluids, such as saliva, mucus, vomit, and urine. Throw out gloves into a lined trash can and wash your hands right away.
 - Practice [everyday preventive actions](#) to keep from getting sick: wash your hands often; avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth; and frequently clean and disinfect surfaces.

Clean your hands often

- **Wash hands:** Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Tell everyone in the home to do the same, especially after being near the person who is sick.

- **Hand sanitizer:** If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. Cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry.
- **Hands off:** Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Learn more about [handwashing](#).

Test to prevent spread to others

[Self-tests](#) are one of several options for [testing for the virus that causes COVID-19](#) and may be more convenient than laboratory-based tests and point-of-care tests. Ask your healthcare provider or your local health department if you need help interpreting your test results.

When and how to clean surfaces and objects

Cleaning with a household cleaner that contains soap or detergent reduces the amount of germs on surfaces and objects and decreases risk of infection from surfaces. In most situations, [cleaning alone removes most virus particles on surfaces](#).

- Clean high-touch surfaces and objects regularly or as needed and after you have visitors in your home.
- Focus on high-touch surfaces and objects (doorknobs, tables, handles, light switches, phones, remote controls, and countertops).
- Clean other surfaces in your home when they are visibly dirty or as needed. Clean them more frequently if people in your household are [more likely to get very sick from COVID-19](#). Disinfect [if certain conditions apply](#).
- Clean [surfaces](#) using a product suitable for each surface, following instructions on the product label.

When Someone Is Sick

If someone in your home is sick or someone who has COVID-19 has been in your home in the last 24 hours, [clean and disinfect your home](#). Disinfecting removes germs and reduces their spread.

Track your own health

- Caregivers should stay home and monitor their health for COVID-19 symptoms while caring for the person who is sick.
 - [Symptoms](#) include fever, cough, and shortness of breath but other symptoms may be present as well. Trouble breathing is a more serious warning sign that you need medical attention.
- Caregivers should continue to stay home after care is complete. Caregivers can leave their home 5 days after their last close contact with the person who is sick (based on the time it takes to develop illness), or 5 days after the person who is sick meets the [criteria to end home isolation](#).
- The best way to protect yourself and others is [to stay home for 5 days if you think you've been exposed](#) to someone who has COVID-19.
- [Use CDC's self-checker tool](#) to help you make decisions about seeking appropriate medical care.
- **If you are having trouble breathing, call 911.**
 - Call your doctor or emergency room and tell them your symptoms before going in. They will tell you what to do.

More Information

[People Who Need to Take Extra Precautions](#)

[Healthcare Professionals: Information on When to End Home Isolation](#)

[Treatments Your Healthcare Provider Might Recommend for Severe Illness](#)

